



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

93 Weatherproof outerwear

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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BOARD OF TRADE

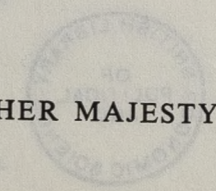
Report on the Census of Production 1963

93 Weatherproof outerwear

Presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in pursuance of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 (10 & 11 Geo. 6 Cha. 39 Sec. 7)

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1968



Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Introductory Notes': Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1963.)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes in the 1963 census

There were few changes resulting from amendments to the Standard Industrial Classification and only minor changes in the scope of certain industry reports compared with 1958. Any such changes are explained in the introductions to the industry reports concerned or by footnotes to the tables.

Industrial Classification

Establishments were classified to industries on the basis of major activity in conformity with the second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated Edition 1963, incorporating Amendment 1). Each industry was basically defined in terms of its principal products, these being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. Normally, an establishment was classified to an industry if its sales of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of its total sales than did its sales of the principal products of any other industry. However, where the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1958 and 1963, the establishment was reclassified only if the sales of principal products of the newly predominant industry was more than one third greater than the sales of principal products of the previously predominant industry. This modification of the general rule was introduced for 1958 to avoid discontinuities which would result from marginal changes in sales between successive censuses.

The principle of classification by major output was also normally followed in compiling the analysis by sub-divisions of an industry.

In certain industries, classification was dealt with in a different way. Details of any non-standard treatment are given in the introductions to the relevant industry reports.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

Firms were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives (see below). Averages could be calculated from figures relating to the last week of each calendar month; figures shown in respect of the average number employed relate to the sum of these averages. Firms were also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Outworkers are excluded.

The figures include persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers where particulars in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return.

Working Proprietors

These include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes, and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving a fixed wage or salary; but persons who worked less than half the normal number of working hours are excluded. For Great Britain, directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission are included under this heading for 1963, but are excluded for 1958. For Northern Ireland, directors of limited companies, other than those paid by fee only, are included for both years. (Directors paid by fee only are not included in any of the employment figures for either year.)

Employees

(i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters, canvassers, competition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (including works office) employees. For Great Britain, but not for Northern Ireland, they include also managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission.

(ii) Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses, shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc. are also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked in their own homes, etc. on materials supplied by the firm) are excluded. Information about the numbers of outworkers employed was collected only for the gloves industry.

Capital Expenditure

(i) New building work.

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return; it includes expenditure on new buildings or on the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the value of work of a capital nature carried out by firms' own staff, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. The figures shown include any legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.



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93 Weatherproof outerwear

This report on the Weatherproof Outerwear Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing raincoats, oilskins, rubber outerwear and other waterproof outerwear, including outerwear cut from plastics materials, for adults and children.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 441 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

There were no small establishments in Northern Ireland in 1954, 1958 and 1963.

In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind the notes and definitions which appear on pages (ii), (iii) and (iv).

TABLE 1
Weatherproof Outerwear Industry: Output, Employment, Wages and Salaries, and Capital Expenditure, 1954-1963

Year	Output (1)	Employment (2)	Wages and Salaries (3)	Capital Expenditure (4)
1954	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
1958	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1963	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300

(1) Value of output at basic prices, including output of establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing raincoats, oilskins, rubber outerwear and other waterproof outerwear, including outerwear cut from plastics materials, for adults and children.

(2) Total number of persons employed, including working proprietors, but excluding outworkers.

(3) Total wages and salaries paid to employees, including contributions to National Insurance and pension schemes, etc. (d).

(4) Total capital expenditure on new buildings, plant and machinery, and vehicles, less disposals.

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns, amounting to 8 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the corresponding figure was 14 per cent. at least, and less for those firms which a sample of small firms were asked to report for 1958.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(b) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring and plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(d) Including pensions and gratuity paid other than from pension funds.

(e) Including expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.

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TABLE 1 Industry summary: United Kingdom
Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963 (a)

	Unit	1958	1963
Number of enterprises	No.	411	298
Number of establishments	"	476	380
Gross output	£'000	38,890	47,710
Net output	"	15,393	19,837
Net output per head	£	551	743
Sales and work done	£'000	37,670	46,653(b)
Purchases	"	22,268	25,299
Payments to other organisations	"	615	1,751
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	+ 296	+ 345
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 564	- 62
Work in progress	"	+ 55	- 48
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 323	+ 455
Average number employed	"	24.7	23.5
Wages and salaries	£'000	8,105	9,520
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	643
Capital expenditure (e)			
Total	"	..	268
New building work	"	87	43
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	- 107
Plant and machinery (f)	"	299	192
Vehicles (f)	"	129	140

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns, accounted for 9 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 14 per cent. at most, and less for those items which a sample of small firms were asked to report for 1958.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(b) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(d) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.

(e) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 2 Summary of returns received from larger firms, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1958	1963	
Number of enterprises	No.	180	155	
Number of establishments	"	242	230	
Gross output	£'000	33,683	43,518	
Net output	"	13,056	18,094	
Net output per head	£	545	743	
Sales and work done	goods produced and work done	£'000	32,655	42,553(b)
	merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	497	1,065
Index of specialisation (c)	Per cent.	92	91	
Purchases	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	£'000	19,534	23,076
	goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	"		955
Payments to other organisations	for work done on materials given out	"	565	1,597
	for transport	"	251	210
Stocks and work in progress				
Goods on hand for sale	change during year	"	+ 484	- 58
	at end of year	"	2,955	3,522
Work in progress	change during year	"	+ 47	- 44
	at end of year	"	1,007	1,192
Materials, stores and fuel	change during year	"	- 277	+ 415
	at end of year	"	3,257	4,285
Average number employed	total, including working proprietors	No.	23,972	24,357
	operatives	"	21,253	21,531
	other employees (d)	"	2,697	2,663
Wages and salaries	of operatives	£'000	6,982	8,739
	of other employees (d)	"	1,809	2,077
Wages and salaries per head	operatives	£	328	406
	other employees (d)	"	671	780
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (e)	£'000	..	502	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (f)	"	..	88	
Capital expenditure (g)				
New building work	"	75	39	
Land and existing buildings	acquisitions	"	..	30
	disposals	"	..	128
Plant and machinery	acquisitions	"	266	233
	disposals	"	9	58
Vehicles	acquisitions	"	224	216
	disposals	"	113	89

For notes to this table - see page 93/6

TABLE 3 Analysis of larger firms by size of enterprise within the industry, 1963

(i) Output, employment, capital expenditure and stocks

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Average number employed (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expenditure (b)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
								£'000
25-49	36	37	1,413	2,161	1,005	711	- 5	448
50-99	65	74	4,420	7,754	3,521	797	91	1,299
100-199	29	39	3,868	6,961	2,855	738	- 38	1,104
200-499	13	29	4,409	8,783	3,578	812	59	2,195
500-749	7	24	4,012	6,922	2,635	657	43	1,516
1,000 and over	5	27	6,235	10,937	4,500	722	94	2,437
Total	155	230	24,357	43,518	18,094	743	244	9,000

(ii) Employees, wages and salaries, and employers' contributions

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Employees		Wages and salaries		Employers' contributions		Wages and salaries per head	
	Operatives	Others (c)	Operatives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Operatives	Others (c)
25-49	1,244	131	538	120	33	1	433	917
50-99	3,942	406	1,619	331	96	8	411	815
100-199	3,495	347	1,406	291	81	4	402	839
200-499	3,905	495	1,659	353	90	19	425	714
500-749	3,476	518	1,318	397	83	9	379	766
1,000 and over	5,469	766	2,199	585	118	47	402	763
Total	21,531	2,663	8,739	2,077	502	88	406	780

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Acquisitions less disposals.

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(d) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

(e) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds. These amounted in total to £24,000.

TABLE 4 Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom (a)

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	3	11	14
18 and over	22	64	86
All ages	25	75	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at mid-June, 1963.

Footnotes to Table 2.

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry. It includes an estimate for small firms not making satisfactory returns which account for 6 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 34 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	198	133
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	2,440	177
Other persons employed			1,370

(b) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).

(c) This is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.

(d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(e) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

(f) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.

(g) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

TABLE 5 Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th. garments	£'000	Th. garments	£'000	Number	Number
Men's and boys' weatherproof outerwear						
Coats and jackets						
Rubber proofed	}	(a)	505	1,523	48	51
Chemically proofed			3,664	15,299	133	143
Other proofings			1,002	3,406	53	57
Of plastics materials, whether or not on a fabric base		
Leathercloth			296	445	25	25
Other			1,980	1,300	} 28	} 28
			..	715		
Other garments			..	1,055	37	37
Total men's and boys' weatherproof outerwear	23,743	..	..
Women's and girls' weatherproof outerwear						
Coats and jackets						
Rubber proofed	}	(a)	466	1,496	79	79
Chemically proofed			3,761	13,587	112	119
Other proofings			938	2,153	38	38
Of plastics materials, whether or not on a fabric base		
Leathercloth			35.8	130	} 13	} 13
			..	103		
Other			1,471	705	} 27	} 27
			..	188		
Other garments			..	463	14	15
Total women's and girls' weatherproof outerwear	18,825	..	..
Infants' weatherproof outerwear						
Proofed	}	(a)	..	850	30	33
Of plastics materials, whether or not on a fabric base			184	9	9
Other products	..	689	..	194	9	13
Waste products						
Cloth cuttings	..	19	..	12	38	40
Other waste products	..	1	..	3	7	7

Continued on next page

TABLE 5 (continued)

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th. garments	£'000	Th. garments	£'000	Number	Number
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods						
Making-up of weatherproof outerwear		474		1,050	39	42
Other work		10		32	*	*
Total		37,547(b)		44,893	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		7,507		5,963	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		30,040(b)		38,930	155	169(c)

(a) For 1958, it is not possible to show data comparable with that of 1963 since it was collected on a different basis. The information for 1958 is:

	Quantity	Value
	Th. garments	£'000
Weatherproof outerwear		
Rubber proofed	2,969	5,969
Chemically proofed	4,695	19,998
Other proofings	1,293	3,657
Of plastics materials, whether or not on a fabric base	12,465	6,729

(b) Revised figure. Repair work, included in this table in the 1958 report on this industry, is now shown in Table 7 of this report.

(c) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments in Table 2 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

TABLE 6 Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Th. garments	£'000	Th. garments	£'000	Number	
Men's and boys' weatherproof outerwear						
Coats and jackets						
Rubber proofed			108	214	8	94,119
Chemically proofed			672	2,827	50	94,95,97,119
Other proofings			211	662	20	60,94,96
Of plastics materials, whether or not on a fabric base	..	(b)				
Leathercloth			24.5	50	9	94,95
Other			72.2	34	6	94
Other garments			..	331	16	94,96,99,110
Total men's and boys' weatherproof outerwear	4,118	..	
Women's and girls' weatherproof outerwear						
Coats and jackets						
Rubber proofed			6.0	11	*	(c)
Chemically proofed			374	1,211	44	94,95,97
Other proofings	..	(b)	66.9	174	11	94,95,97
Of plastics materials, whether or not on a fabric base			107	84	7	94,95
Other garments			..	6	*	(c)
Total women's and girls' weatherproof outerwear	1,486	..	
Infants' weatherproof outerwear	..	(b)	..	333	21	95,97
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods		49		26	7	
Total		7,507		5,963	..	

(a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.

(b) For 1958, it is not possible to show data comparable with that of 1963 since it was collected on a different basis. The information for 1958 is:

	Quantity	Value
	Th. garments	£'000
Weatherproof outerwear		
Rubber proofed	243	443
Chemically proofed	884	4,677
Other proofings	515	1,888
Of plastics materials, whether or not on a fabric base	670	449

(c) No significant production was recorded in other industries.

TABLE 7 Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th. garments	£'000	Th. garments	£'000
Tailored outerwear				
Men's, youths' and boys' clothing	..	992	550	1,803
Women's and maids' outer garments	98.0	93	..	139
Young girls' (Junior Miss) outer garments	32.0	20	68.0	100
Service and other uniforms, including battledress	..	213	64.5	294
Leather clothing	..	..	..	310
Women's and girls' light outerwear and underwear	..	337	444	216
Overalls and men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	..	185	Th.doz. 2.2	28
Infants' wear	..	124	..	226
Other goods	..	601	..	256
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods				
Making-up of men's, youths' and boys' tailored outerwear	..	48	..	234
Other work done	..	3	..	15
Repairing	..	..	..	2
Services rendered to other organisations (a)	..	..	..	..
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	437	..	1,005
Canteen takings	..	60	..	60
Total		3,112(b)		4,688

(a) Amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery or other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered to other organisations.

(b) Excluding amounts charged for services rendered to other organisations. This figure has been revised to include repair work which was shown in Table 4(ii) of the 1958 report.

TABLE 8 Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger firms, including production by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 9 Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 10 Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th. sq. yds.	£'000	Th. sq. yds.	£'000
Materials for processing				
Piece goods				
Interlinings of all materials	..	569	..	729
Linings				
Wholly or mainly of cotton	4,499	633	4,257	676
Wholly or mainly of cellulosic man-made fibres (rayon, etc.) but excluding synthetic (nylon, etc.) lining cloths	..	1,540	12,592	2,047
Other linings	..	..	..	564
Other woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) not proofed or backed with foam				
Wholly or mainly of cotton	7,093	875	4,029	1,203
Wholly or mainly of wool or other fine animal hair (mohair, cashmere, alpaca, etc.)	1,978	1,057	3,267	1,511
Wholly or mainly of man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc.)				
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	84.8	20	2,906	1,001
Other fibres (rayon, etc.)	2,845	336	1,041	279
Linen and union	..	(a)	43	23
Knitted fabric not proofed or backed with foam, wholly or mainly of				
Cotton	..	..	..	203
Wool or other fine animal hair (mohair, cashmere, alpaca, etc.)	..	(b)	..	180
Man-made fibres				
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	..	..	..	245
Other fibres (rayon, etc.)	..	7	..	50
Foam-backed piece goods of all descriptions	..	(b)	..	1,763
Proofed piece goods				
Rubber (including synthetic rubber) proofed	..	3,714	..	933
Chemically proofed				
Wholly or mainly of wool or other fine animal hair (mohair, cashmere, alpaca, etc.)	..	7,705	..	2,085
Other	..	2,409	..	4,415
Other proofings, including oilskin	..	905	..	605
Leathercloth, including supported and unsupported decorative plastic sheeting (c)	..	1,150	..	395
Other plastic sheeting, except for use in packaging (c)	..	..	..	643

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		£'000		£'000
Materials for processing (continued)				
Elastic webs and braids, covered rubber thread, elastic fabrics, etc. and roll-on blanks, and non-elastic narrow fabrics, including braids, tapes, webs, ribbons, bindings, petershams, woven labels, etc.	..	162	..	143
Sewing and embroidery thread, not elastic	..	240	..	301
Zip and other slide fasteners	..	237	..	147
Buttons, other than of metal	..	314	..	357
Other hard haberdashery, including metal buttons, hooks and eyes, press studs, corset busks, buckles, belts, eyelets, fittings for braces, suspenders, garters, corsetry, etc., hand needles, pins, etc. (d)	..	169	..	89
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement (e)	..	153	..	87
All other materials for processing	..	551	..	971
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	63	..	116
Wrapping paper (including paper coated with plastics and any laminates incorporating paper but not metal), moulded pulp units, labels and other packaging materials of paper, cardboard and fibreboard (except multiwall sacks)	..	67	..	56
Transparent cellulose film (including bags)			..	21
Plastics				
Sheet, film, foams, etc. (including bags)				
Wholly or mainly of polyethylene (including lay flat tubing)	..	(b)	..	29
Other plastic sheet, films and foams (whether or not laminated but excluding laminates to metal, foil or paper)	..	(b)	..	3
All other packaging materials	..	20	..	11
Fuel and electricity (f)				
	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	13.4	53	5.6	36
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	5.8	30	1.8	16
			..	3
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	199	40	169	38
			..	13
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	74.0	4	856	43

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.therms	£'000	Th.therms	£'000
Fuel and electricity (f) (continued)				
Gas	742	49	399	33
	..	20	..	44
Electricity	9,537	81	7,013	62
	..	20	..	82
Total cost of materials and fuel		23,194		23,076
Goods purchased for merchandising		..		880
Canteen purchases		..		74
Total cost of purchases		..		24,031

(a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms separate particulars cannot be given and are included with 'All other materials for processing'.

(b) Not recorded separately.

(c) Described in 1954 as 'Plastic sheeting'.

(d) Including 'machine needles' in 1954.

(e) Excluding 'machine needles' in 1954.

(f) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 199 Th. kWh in 1954; none was recorded in 1963.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	108
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	70
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	51
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	210
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	12
Vehicle licences	"	6
Depreciation	"	48
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	21
Total	"	417

TABLE 12 Payments for certain services, etc. by larger firms, 1963 (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons:
United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
Repairs and maintenance to	£'000
Buildings	65
Road goods vehicles	21
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	144
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	66
Rates, excluding water rates	163
Hire of plant and machinery	32
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	131
Total	620

(a) No deduction is made for these payments to arrive at the figures of net output given in this report.

(b) For details see Table 11.

TABLE 13 Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns from larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons:
United Kingdom

Year ended	Percentage of total number employed	Year ended	Percentage of total number employed
1963	Per cent.	1963 (contd.)	Per cent.
April (a)	8.9	November	5.9
May	2.9	December	41.3
June	5.9	1964	
July	3.4	January	1.9
August	1.0	February	0.0
September	5.3	March	22.9
October	0.8	Total	100

(a) Including returns made for twelve-month periods ended 1st to 5th April, 1964.

TABLE 14 Sales of all parts of machinery and plant by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

Capital Expenditure (continued)

(ii) Land and existing buildings.

The items shown are the capital cost of freeholds purchased and the capital cost or premium payable for leaseholds acquired (excluding the value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business), and the amounts receivable for any freeholds or leaseholds disposed of. The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return.

(iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

The items shown are the value of plant and machinery and of vehicles acquired, both new and second-hand, and the amount received for items disposed of during the year. The value of plant and machinery acquired includes plant, etc. which firms produced for their own use in connection with the business covered by the return. The value of plant, etc. acquired is the expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return less any discounts received, but including the cost of transport and installation. No deduction is made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence. The proceeds of items disposed of during the year exclude amounts written off for items scrapped.

Capital expenditure during the year in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not started before the end of the year is excluded in this report for both 1958 and 1963.

Characteristic Products

The characteristic products of a sub-division are those in terms of which the sub-division is defined. They are products commonly associated in production and are usually similar in nature or manner of production. In most cases the characteristic products of each sub-division are indicated in Table 5 of the industry reports. For those industries for which an analysis by sub-divisions has been made, Table 2 shows the total sales of such characteristic products for each sub-division. The totals include, besides the products which define the sub-division, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and work done.

Enterprise

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a parent company together with its subsidiary companies.

Entries

The number of entries shown in Tables 5, 6 and 8 against a particular output or production heading is the number of returns on which figures were recorded for that item.

Establishment

The census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but firms were asked to exclude from all sections of their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production for which they kept a separate set of accounts. Where separate accounts were not kept, they were asked to include merchanting or factoring, canteens operated by them and other

ancillary activities such as bottling, packing and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities are carried on at the same address as the works. Building and engineering maintenance departments and selling and transport departments were treated similarly.

Gross Output

The gross output of an industry is the aggregate value of goods made and other work done during the year by the establishments classified to the industry. It is derived by subtracting from the value of sales and work done, the value of stocks of goods on hand for sale and work in progress at the beginning of the year and adding the value at the end of the year.

Larger Firms

These are firms in which twenty-five or more persons were employed on the average during the year.

Net Output

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production. It includes the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, insurance, pensions, hire of plant and machinery, payments for repairs and maintenance, costs of operating road vehicles, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net output. Net output has been obtained by deducting from the gross output the cost of purchases adjusted for stock changes, payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport.

Normally any customs or excise duty on materials purchased is included in the cost of materials. Similarly, finished goods sold have been valued as they were sold, duty paid or duty free. The amounts of duty, subsidies, allowances and levies receivable or payable, where of substantial importance in the industry, were required to be stated separately, and these items were taken into account when calculating net output.

Net output per person employed

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing the net output by the average number of persons employed (full-time and part-time) on all activities covered by the returns, including operatives, administrative, technical and clerical employees and working proprietors, but excluding outworkers.

Principal Products

The principal products of an industry are those in terms of which the industry is defined. They are products commonly associated in production, and are usually similar in nature or manner of production.

Production

This means the total quantity of a product made during the year, whether sold in the year, added to stock, transferred to another department of the same firm, or used in the manufacture of other products within the business covered by the return. It includes goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

Purchases

Purchases include the cost of materials and components bought for use in production; of fuel and electricity for all purposes; of packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; of workshop materials, office materials and materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own workpeople included in the return; of consumable tools; and of parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Water charges are also included. In general purchases of goods for merchandising or factoring and canteen supplies are included. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport is included only if included in the cost of materials as invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms' own separate transport organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel are, therefore, excluded. Materials purchased overseas are included at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty payable if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, but at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'. Materials and fuel transferred from another department of the firm not covered by the same return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other department.

Sales

Sales are in respect of goods made by the business covered by the return, goods made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission) and waste products. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital asset account. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included as in 1958.

The value shown for sales is the net selling value, defined as the amount charged to customers whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc.; the net amount charged for packing materials is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas are included at the f.o.b. value. For work done on commission or for the trade the value shown is the net amount charged.

Where goods produced in one department were transferred to another department of the same firm not covered by the return, these transfers were treated as sales by the producing department and valued as far as possible as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser.

Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations for which separate accounts were kept were valued on the same basis. Estimations of a similar kind were also sometimes necessary in valuing transfers between different firms belonging to the same enterprise. To the extent that the sales of finished products of one establishment may constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

Services rendered

This represents the amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, providing transport, or for any technical or other

services rendered to other organisations. It includes amounts credited for similar services rendered to other departments of the same firm not covered by the return.

Small Firms

These are firms in which fewer than twenty-five persons were employed on the average during the year.

Stocks and Work in Progress

Values are given of stocks of goods on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return, including any stocks of goods held for merchandising or factoring. The values include duty in the case of dutiable goods held out of bond. The value of work in progress at the two dates is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received.

Transport Payments

These represent the total amount paid or credited during the year for both outwards transport of finished goods sold and inwards transport of materials and fuel purchased. They include payments to other firms, and to any separate transport organisation of the same firm, not covered by the return, but exclude the value of transport services provided by the business covered by the return. The items included are payments for hired cartage and for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inland transport, i.e. railways, road haulage, canals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc. Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to customers overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers are excluded.

Wages and Salaries

These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to working proprietors, whether called salaries or not, are excluded; in Northern Ireland this exclusion extends also to payments to directors of limited companies. The values shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not, and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The value of any payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pension schemes is excluded.

Work given out

The figures shown represent the total amount paid for work done by other firms on materials supplied to them, and also by firms' own establishments for which separate returns were made. They do not include payments to individual outworkers or payments for business and other services.

Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

- .. Not available
- Nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- * Figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.

Rounding of Figures

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit. There may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

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